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09/943,524	08/29/2001	Assaf Henkin	KABAP002	9046

22434	7590	05/02/2006	EXAMINER

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ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2165	

DATE MAILED: 05/02/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

PTO-90C (Rev. 10/03)

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	09/943,524	HENKIN ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Brian Goddard	2161	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE _3_ MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _14 February 2006_.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) _151-241_ is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) _151-241_ is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on _29 August 2001_ is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08). Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6)☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1.   This communication is responsive to the Amendment filed 14 February 2006.

2.   Claims 151-241 are pending in this application. Claims 151, 186, 195, 229, 237,

240 and 241 are independent claims. In the Amendment filed 14 February 2006, claims

151-150 were cancelled, and claims 151-241 were added. This action is made Final.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can

be found in a prior Office action.

3.   Claims 151-160, 163-170, 173-191, 193-204, 207-215, 217-234 and 236-241 are

rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,141,010

to Hoyle in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,785,740 to Yoneda et al. and U.S. Patent No.

6,848,077 to McBrearty et al.

Referring to claim 151, Hoyle discloses a method for generating markup

information to be displayed at a client computer system substantially as claimed. See

Figures 1-14 and the corresponding portions of Hoyle's specification for this disclosure.

Specifically, Hoyle teaches a method [See Figs. 10-12] for generating markup

information [banner advertisements inserted into markup language (e.g. HTML)

documents (See Figs. 1-5)] to be displayed at a client computer system [18], the

method comprising:

identifying a first document [web page (See Fig. 12)], the first document including

a first portion of content for display on the client system [See Figs. 11-12];

performing contextual text search analysis on a first portion of content, wherein

the contextual text search analysis includes analyzing the first portion of content for

selected keyword information [See Fig. 7 & Column 16, lines 1-8)], the selected

keyword information being provided by an entity other than an end user of the client

system [See Figs. 7 & 11-12 and Column 16, lines 1-8];

selecting, using the selected keyword information, specific text in the first

document to be marked up [a banner advertisement is selected (See Fig. 7 & step

224)];

performing markup operations on at least a portion of said selected specific text

[Step 224].

Hoyle does not expressly teach that the selected specific text in the first

document to be marked up is "text which is to be displayed to the user" as claimed.

However, Yoneda discloses a system and method similar to that of Hoyle, wherein

specific text in a document that is contextually associated with selected keyword

information and is to be displayed to the user [selected keyword(s) within the document

matching predetermined keywords (Yoneda: See S14)] is marked up with a link to

another document [Yoneda: See S15-S18 & Figs. 5-8].

Hoyle does not explicitly state that the first document is parsed to identify at least

one valid element of the first document which is suitable for contextual text search

analysis and that a first identified valid element of the first document is selected for

contextual text search analysis, as claimed. However, this lack of explicit teaching

appears to be a matter of silence on implementation details that fall within the realm of

knowledge available to one of ordinary skill in the art. As described by McBrearty,

HTML documents contain text, images, and hyperlinks (among others). Of these,

McBrearty teaches subjecting only the text elements to contextual text search analysis

for the purpose of dynamic markup [McBrearty: See Title, Abstract, Summary, etc.].

Thus, McBrearty teaches parsing the first document to identify at least one valid

element [text elements] of the first document which is suitable for contextual text search

analysis and selecting a first identified valid element of the first document for contextual

text search analysis [See Figs. 3-6] as claimed.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to add the dynamic keyword markup functionality of Yoneda to

Hoyle's system and method so as to mark up additional keywords in Hoyle's documents

with links to Hoyle's corresponding banner ads, and to add McBrearty's parsing and

selecting only valid elements for contextual text search analysis to obtain the invention

as claimed. One would have been motivated to do so in order to provide the user with

access [via the dynamically marked-up hyperlink] to as much additional information (i.e.

other banner adds in Hoyle) he/she may be interested in as possible, without detracting

from the original document or distracting the user, as disclosed by Yoneda. The

motivation for adding McBrearty's parsing to select valid elements for contextual text

search analysis comes from McBrearty, which discloses the need to ignore images and

other HTML elements which are not suitable for text search analysis.

Referring to claims 152 and 153, the combination of Hoyle, Yoneda and

McBrearty (hereafter "Hoyle/Yoneda/McBrearty") teaches the method of claim 151, as

above, wherein the specific text is contextually associated with at least a portion of the

selected keyword information [Yoneda: See S14-S18 & Figs. 5-8]; and further

comprising displaying the marked up text to the user, wherein the displayed marked up

text includes the selected specific text which has been formatted in accordance with the

markup operations [Yoneda: See S14-S18 & Figs. 5-8] as claimed.

Referring to claim 154, Hoyle/Yoneda/McBrearty teaches the method of claim

151, as above, further comprising identifying at least one invalid element [e.g. images,

pre-existing hyperlinks, etc.] of the first document which is not suitable for contextual

text search analysis [McBrearty: See Title, Abstract, Summary, etc.] as claimed.

Referring to claim 155, Hoyle/Yoneda/McBrearty teaches the method of claim

151, as above, further comprising:

analyzing the first document to determine a first categorization type to be

associated with the first document, wherein the first categorization type has associated

therewith at least one keyword [Hoyle: See Fig. 7 – Associated Categories]; and

selecting a first keyword from the first categorization type [Hoyle: See Figs. 7 &

11-12 and Column 16, lines 1-8];

wherein the keyword information includes the first keyword selected from the first

categorization type [Hoyle: See Figs. 7 & 11-12 and Column 16, lines 1-8; see

combination as in claim 151 above] as claimed.

Referring to claim 156, Hoyle/Yoneda/McBrearty teaches the method of claim

151, as above, wherein said markup operations are performed at the client system

[Hoyle: by the ADM Module (14) Client Software Application (10) – (Also See McBrearty

Step 75 & Fig. 8)] as claimed. Note that although markup operations are performed at

the server in Yoneda, the combination (See claim 151) adds Yoneda's dynamic markup

functionality to Hoyle's client system, which performs the markup operations client-side.

Referring to claim 157, Hoyle/Yoneda/McBrearty teaches the method of claim

151, as above, further comprising:

retrieving [Hoyle: Steps 212 & 218] content relating to the first document [web

page (also 'information resource')] from a first source [e.g. web server]; and

retrieving [Hoyle: Steps 180-190] at least a portion of the selected keyword

information [Hoyle: See Fig. 7] from a second source [Hoyle: ADM Server (22)] as

claimed.

Referring to claim 158, Hoyle/Yoneda/McBrearty teaches the method of claim

151, as above, further comprising:

retrieving [Hoyle: Steps 212 & 218], via a computer network [Hoyle: Internet

(20)], content relating to the first document [web page (also 'information resource')] from

a first network device [e.g. web server]; and

retrieving [Hoyle: Steps 180-190], via the computer network [See above], at least

a portion of the selected keyword information [Hoyle: See Fig. 7] from a second network

device [Hoyle: ADM Server (22)] as claimed.

Referring to claim 159, Hoyle/Yoneda/McBrearty teaches the method of claim 151, as above, further comprising: displaying the first portion of marked up text at the client system [Hoyle: See Fig. 5, Step 174 & Fig. 12; Yoneda: See Figs. 5-8; McBrearty: See Figs. 3-5 & Steps 86-87] as claimed.

Referring to claim 160, Hoyle/Yoneda/McBrearty teaches the method of claim 151, as above, further comprising:

generating markup information relating to at least a portion of markup operations to be performed on the portion of said selected specific text [See above-cited portions of Yoneda and McBrearty]; and

displaying at the client system, using the markup information, modified content which includes the first portion of marked up text [Hoyle: See Fig. 5, Step 174 & Fig. 12; Yoneda: See Figs. 5-8; McBrearty: See Figs. 3-5 & Steps 86-87] as claimed.

Referring to claim 163, Hoyle/Yoneda/McBrearty discloses the method for generating markup information as claimed. See Figures 13-14 and the corresponding portions of Hoyle's specification for this disclosure. Hoyle/Yoneda/McBrearty teaches the method of claim 151, as above, further comprising accessing [Hoyle: Step 184] said keyword information [See column 7, lines 52-58; column 8, lines 37-41; & column 12, lines 5-9] from a remote server system [ADM server 22] as claimed.

Referring to claim 164, Hoyle/Yoneda/McBrearty teaches the method of claim 151, as above, wherein the first portion of content includes code [html code] to be rendered for display at the client system, the method further comprising:

generating markup information relating to at least a portion of markup operations

to be performed on the portion of said selected specific text [See above-cited portions of

Yoneda and McBrearty]; and

modifying, using the markup information, a first portion of the code relating to the

portion of selected specific text to thereby generate a modified first portion of code

[Yoneda: See Figs. 5-8; McBrearty: See Figs. 4-5]; and

rendering the modified first portion of code for display at the client system [Hoyle:

See Fig. 5, Step 174 & Fig. 12; Yoneda: See Figs. 5-8; McBrearty: See Figs. 3-5 &

Steps 86-87] as claimed.

Referring to claim 165, Hoyle/Yoneda/McBrearty teaches the method of claim

164, as above, wherein the markup information includes a first URL to be associated

with the portion of said selected specific text [Hoyle: See Fig. 7; Yoneda: See Figs. 5-8

(particularly Fig. 6); McBrearty: See Figs. 5-6 & 8] as claimed.

Referring to claims 166-167, Hoyle/Yoneda/McBrearty teaches the method of

claim 164, as above, wherein the keyword information is provided by [assigned to

(Hoyle: See column 8, lines 44-52)] a campaign provider [Hoyle: 'advertising distribution

organization' 50 (See column 8, lines 44-52)] or an advertiser [Hoyle: 'advertisers

themselves' 50 (See column 8, lines 44-52)] as claimed.

Referring to claims 168-169, Hoyle/Yoneda/McBrearty teaches the method of

claim 151, as above, wherein the first document [Hoyle: web page (also 'information

resource')] corresponds to a web page or a frame in a web page associated with an

information provider's [e.g. server] web site [Hoyle: See also Background & Summary] as claimed.

Referring to claim 170, Hoyle/Yoneda/McBrearty teaches the method of claim 151, as above, further comprising rendering [Hoyle: See Steps 212 & 218] at least a portion of the first portion of content for display to the end user via a browser application ['Default Browser'] as claimed.

Referring to claims 173-174, Hoyle/Yoneda/McBrearty teaches the method of claim 151, as above, wherein the selected keyword information includes restriction information [Hoyle: See column 15, lines 1-67] specifying at least one restricted source location ['trigger link']...wherein the restricted source corresponds to a particular Internet domain name [base URL] as claimed.

Referring to claims 175-176, Hoyle/Yoneda/McBrearty teaches the method of claim 151, as above, wherein the selected keyword information includes restriction information [Hoyle: See column 15, lines 54-67] specifying a maximum number of markups per page ['maximum number of permitted displays']...and a maximum number of markups per repeat keyword [max 'frequency' of banner display]...as claimed.

Referring to claim 177, Hoyle/Yoneda/McBrearty teaches the method of claim 151, as above, wherein at least one keyword corresponds to a text string [Hoyle: category name or keyword (See Fig. 7)] which includes multiple words [number of keywords] as claimed.

Claim 178 is rejected on substantially the same basis as claims 175-176. See the discussions regarding claims 151 and 175-176 above for the details of this disclosure.

Referring to claim 179, Hoyle/Yoneda/McBrearty teaches the method of claim 151, as above, further comprising displaying a pop-up layer [Hoyle: pop-up new browser window (See Steps 192-194 & 208-212; McBrearty: See Fig. 6] on the client system in response to the user selecting a marked up portion of a first portion of document context [Hoyle: Steps 192 & 208; McBrearty: See Figs. 5-6 & Steps 88-89];

wherein the pop-up layer includes information relating to an initial link [Hoyle: destination link; McBrearty: next most relevant hyperlink] associated with the first portion of document context; and

wherein the pop-up layer includes information relating to a different link [Hoyle: new banner advertisements which are displayed based on the invention] which was not associated with the first portion of document context [original document or web page] as claimed.

Claim 180 is rejected on substantially the same basis as claim 179. See the discussion regarding claim 179 above, and the portions of Hoyle and McBrearty cited therein, for the details of this disclosure.

Referring to claim 181, Hoyle/Yoneda/McBrearty teaches the method of claim 151, as above, further comprising:

logging, on the client system [Hoyle: See column 11, lines 53-57 & Fig. 10], tracking information [Hoyle: 'computer usage information'];

said tracking information including at least one of the following portions of information:

information relating to impressions, marked up keywords, or keywords clicked by the end user during a specified time interval [Hoyle: See Step 182].

Referring to claim 182, Hoyle/Yoneda/McBrearty teaches the method of claim 181, as above, further comprising periodically reporting [Hoyle: Step 182] said logged tracking information [Hoyle: 'computer usage information'] to a remote server system [Hoyle: ADM Server 22] for analysis and processing as claimed.

Claims 183-184 are rejected on substantially the same basis as claim 181. See the discussions regarding claims 181-182 above, as well as the portions of Hoyle's specification cited therein, for the details of this disclosure.

Claim 185 is rejected on the same basis as claim 151. See the discussion regarding claim 151 above for the details of this disclosure.

Claims 186-191 and 194 are rejected on the same basis as one or more of claims 179 & 154-155 above. See the discussions regarding claims 151, 179 and 154-155 above, and the portions of Hoyle, Yoneda and McBrearty cited therein, for the details of this disclosure.

Claim 193 is rejected on the same basis as claim 169, in light of the basis for claim 186 above. See the discussions regarding claim 169 above for the details of this disclosure.

Claim 195 is rejected on substantially the same basis as claim 151. See the discussion regarding claim 151 above for the details of this disclosure. In particular,

Hoyle/Yoneda/McBrearty teaches "a system [Hoyle: See Figs. 1-4] for generating

markup information to be displayed on a client computer system [Hoyle: 18], the system

comprising:

    at least one processor [Hoyle: See column 7, lines 1-26];

    at least one interface [Hoyle: 32] configured or designed to provide a

communication link [Hoyle: 20] to at least one other network device [Hoyle: 22] in a data

network; and

    memory [Hoyle: 30, 34 (See column 7, lines 1-26)];

    the system being configured or designed to...[See Claim 151 above]" as claimed.

    Claims 196-204, 207-215 and 217-228 are rejected on the same basis as claims

152-160, 163-170 and 173-184 respectively, in light of the basis for claim 195 above.

See the discussions regarding claims 152-160, 163-170 and 173-184 above for the

details of this disclosure.

    Claims 229-234 and 236 are rejected on the same basis as claims 186-191 and

193 respectively, in light of the basis for claim 195. See the discussions regarding

claims 186-191, 193 and 195 above for the details of this disclosure.

    Claims 237-241 are rejected on the same basis as claims 151 and 160. See the

discussions regarding claims 151 and 160 above, as well as the portions of Hoyle,

Yoneda and McBrearty cited therein, for the details of this disclosure.

4.   Claims 161-162, 171-172, 205-206 and 216 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a)

as being unpatentable over Hoyle in view of Yoneda and McBrearty as applied to claim

151 above, and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,098,065 to Skillen et al.

Referring to claim 161, Hoyle/Yoneda/McBrearty's analysis does not explicitly

include a fuzzy search for selected keyword information in the selected text as claimed.

However, Hoyle's analysis does include topical/categorical analysis of the selected text

to determine if it falls in a specific category. See Figure 7 and the discussion of Step

222 for the details of this disclosure. This provides direct suggestion for using fuzzy

search techniques to find inexact matches of keywords in the selected text, in order to

categorize the selected text without necessity of an exact match (which is highly

unlikely).

Skillen discloses a system and method similar to those of Hoyle, Yoneda and

McBrearty, in which fuzzy search techniques are performed [See column 4, lines 14-25

and column 5, lines 29-38] for selected keyword information ['search argument'] in the

selected text, the fuzzy search being implemented such that a match will be found to

occur despite lack of an exact match [non-precise matching] of the selected keyword

information within the context of the first document [e.g. web page] as claimed.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to add Skillen's fuzzy search logic to Hoyle/Yoneda/McBrearty so

as to provide the combination with fuzzy search capability in searching for the

keyword(s) or categories for displaying the advertising. One would have been

motivated to do so because of the direct suggestion provided by Hoyle, as described above.

Referring to claim 162, the system and method of Hoyle/Yoneda/McBrearty and Skillen as applied to claim 161 above (hereafter "Hoyle/Yoneda/McBrearty/Skillen") discloses the invention as claimed. See column 6, lines 20-44 of Skillen's specification for this disclosure. Skillen's fuzzy search, as applied to Hoyle/Yoneda/McBrearty above, is implemented such that a match will be found to occur if a percentage of the selected keywords ['search argument(s)'] identified in the context of the first document exceeds a predetermined match threshold percentage value [See column 6, lines 20-44] as claimed.

Referring to claims 171 and 172, Hoyle/Yoneda/McBrearty/Skillen discloses the invention as claimed. See the Background & Summary of Skillen's specification for this disclosure. Skillen's fuzzy search logic, as applied to Hoyle/Yoneda/McBrearty above, uses negative word filtering [using fuzzy search for keywords in conjunction with the 'NOT' operator] to exclude markups of selected document text [See above] as claimed.

Claims 205-206 are rejected on the same basis as claims 161-162 respectively, in light of the basis for claim 195 above. See the discussions regarding claims 151, 161-162 and 195 above for the details of this disclosure.

Claim 216 is rejected on the same basis as claims 171-172, in light of the basis for claim 195 above. See the discussions regarding claims 151, 171-172 and 195 above for the details of this disclosure.

5.   Claims 192 and 235 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable

over Hoyle in view of Yoneda and McBrearty as applied to claims 186 and 142 above,

and further in view of the book entitled Teach Yourself Web Publishing with HTML 4 in

14 Days by Laura Lemay (hereafter "Lemay").

Referring to claim 192, Hoyle/Yoneda/McBrearty discloses the method of claim

186, as above, wherein the client computer system includes a display [Hoyle: 26], and

wherein the display includes a representation of a user controllable cursor [Hoyle: See

col. 4, ln. 5 et seq.; McBrearty: See Figs. 1 & 4-6], the method further comprising

displaying the pop-up advertisement in response to a user selection (via the cursor) of a

portion of the first portion of identified text [Hoyle: See 208-212; McBrearty: See Figs. 5-

6 & Steps 88-89]. Neither Hoyle, Yoneda nor McBrearty explicitly teach displaying the

pop-up advertisement "in response to the cursor being positioned over" a portion of the

first portion of identified text. That is, the references are silent on whether a mouse-click

is required for "selection" to display the pop-up, or whether a simple mouse-over event

could represent "selection."

Lemay discloses web publishing tactics, similar to the functions of Hoyle, Yoneda

and McBrearty, and further teaches assigning functions (i.e. pop-up a window) to events

such as onMouseOver – "Whenever a reader places the mouse cursor over a specified

field." (page 645)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to add Lemay's onMouseOver event handler to the combination of

Hoyle/Yoneda/McBrearty by making onMouseOver the "selection" event corresponding

to the pop-up function in Hoyle/Yoneda/McBrearty, to obtain the invention as claimed.

One would have been motivated to do so in order to provide a more rapid selection

technique (i.e. does not require a mouse click) thus getting the relevant information to

the user faster...a common desire in the art of electronic advertising, as disclosed by

Hoyle for example.

Claim 235 is rejected on substantially the same basis as claim 192, in light of the

basis for claim 229 above. See the discussions regarding claims 192 and 229 above for

the details of this disclosure.

Response to Arguments

6.   Applicants' arguments with respect to claims 151-150 have been considered but

are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Regarding applicants' arguments directed to a supposed teaching away by

McBrearty, the examiner disagrees for the following reasons: In the above combination,

McBrearty is used solely to show common knowledge implementation details for

ignoring non-searchable HTML elements in a text search process. The portions cited

by applicants do not rise to the level of teaching away from the combination, as the

commonalities between the three references directed to dynamic markup are far

stronger than the differences, and further because McBrearty is used only to fill the

silence of Hoyle's implementation details regarding text search in an HTML document.

Thus, the *prima facie* case presented above has proper motivation in both the

references themselves and the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art.

Conclusion

7.   Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.
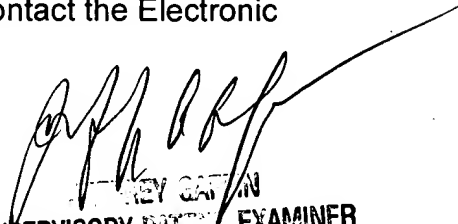
8.   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Brian Goddard whose telephone number is 571-272-4020. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F, 9 AM - 5 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Jeffrey Gaffin can be reached on 571-272-4146. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2100

bdg
28 April 2006